RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1852. "NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION; BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMON BOND AND TRUE DEVOTION TO THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD."—Franklin Pierce.

Extracts from a Discussion in Accomac, Va. Mr. Wise — WERE YOU IN NEW HAMPSHIRE TWO
YEARS AGO, AND DID YOU NOT HEAR HALE SPEAK
AND SAV IN HIS SPEECH, THAT HE WOULD HEAD AN
ARMY TO MARCH UPON THE SOUTH, AND PUT DOWN
STAVENEY?

-- I WAS THERE, HEARD MR. HALE SPEAK, SLAVERY M.

Mr. Mapp.—I WAS THERE, HEARD MR. HALE SPEAK,
AND SAY WHAT YOU STATE."

Mr. Wise—"DID YOU NOT HEAR FRANKLIN PIERCE REPL. TO THIS, AND SAY—IF HALE SHOULD HEAD AN
ARMY TO MARCH ON THE SOUTH, HE HAD FIRST TO
MARCH OVER HIS (PIERCE'S) DEAD BODY, FOR HE
WOULD HEAD AN ARMY TO OPPOSE HIMP"

Mr. Mapp.—I DID. GEN. PIERCE DID SAY (SLAPPING
HIS HAND UPON HIS BREAST) THAT HALE WOULD HAVE
TO PASS OVER HIS DEAD BODY, BEFORE HE MARCHLD
UPON THE SOUTH."

UPON THE SOUTH."

"IN ISHOR "45. MR PHERCE SAID IN HIS SPEECH UPON THE OCCASION I HAVE REFERRED TO. THAT HE DID NOT THINK HALE'S PARTY COULD MEAN WHAT THEY SAID, THAT IS, TO EFFECT THE ABOLITION OF SLAYERY BY FORCE OF ARMS, AND IF THEY DID, HE WAS SURE THAT EVERY GOOD CITIZEN WOILD HE WAS SURE THAT EVERY GOOD CITIZEN WOILD HE WILLING—AT LEAST HE WOULD—TO LAY DOWN HIS DEAD BODY TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION."—(Mr. Mapp's correction and reteration of the "thrilling dialogue."

"I NOW HESITATE BETWEEN EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE BEFORE NATURALIZATION TO 21 YEARS. AND A TOTAL REPEAL OF ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT—MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER.—[SCOTTIN 1841.

THE LATTER .- [SCOTT IN 1844. The above sentiment is Gen. Scorr's. We have seen it in his was handwriting over his own signature. Ed. Philadelphia Penn-

LET THE DEMOCRACY COME FORTH. On Friday night, October Sth, Senator Mason, will address the Democracy of Richmond. Let the Democracy rally in large numbers, and let the enthusiasm that the occasion shall elicit, be diffused through the State. We wish Virginia to give a vote that shall ring through the Union, and that shall fix her undying principles as the true policy of the nation. Let us, therefore, not only have a large meeting here or the 8th of October, but let our friends in every county of the State-electors and committees-arouse the people, and raily them to the poils. Be not too confident of a triumph-our only danger-but organize, work and labor, from now until the 2d day of November, to overthrow the secret, insidious, and incessant movements of the Whigs. The Meeting will be held at the African Church.

The Richmond Whig Loathing the Fugitive

SLAVE LAW!!! The following is part of an editorial article in the Rich-

mond Whig, of Wednesday, Sept. 29th, 1852: "They (the slaveholders) would never have asked for the Fugitive Slave Law-not that the Constitution does not give them the nent to demand it-but it was a harsh Mea-scrae-better calculated to inflame and exasperate sectional feeling, and endanger the security of slave property, than to produce any salutary results. They would Not THEMSELVES time to be required to catch other people's negree, and they been naturally supposed the task would not be a pleasant one to persons whose education and prejudices were all opposed to the institution of slavery,"

FINE TIMES FOR THE SOUTH.

Horace Greeley, a thorough abolitionist and dangerous disorganizer, announces in his Tribune that he will make speeches in Ohio in favor of Gen. Scott. A few days since this same leading friend of Gen. Scott, delivered a speech In Meriden, Connecticut, to bring over the abolitionists of that region to the support of Scott. We learn from the New Haven Register that Greeley made a great parade of his having held off from the support of Gen. Taylor in 1848 until he had assured himielt that the General was all right on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. He then said that he went for Scott now because he was all right with the freesoilers .-His language was (as a correspondent informs us) substanthally this -"I know Gen. Scott, and I know his Associates, and they are all right on the subject of slavery!" The truth of this report is verified by the following extract

of a private letter received by a gentleman of Philadelphia and published in the Pennsylvanian :

"Greeley is speaking here to-day; you should know the character of speaking in this quarter. Last night, at Meriden, he told of the horrors of slavery; he said 'that he only gave in his support to General Taylor, when he became satisfied of his position on that subject, and that he knew Gen. Scott to be all right on the question, &c., &c. What do the National Wings, ererywhere, think of this T'

Now for another piece of strong; evidence. The Pittsburg Gazette, the oldest Whig paper in Pennsylvania, strongly free soil and anti-slavery and a warn supporter of General able and worthy of themselves and our glorious cause. Scott, thus defines the views of the Scott party in regard to the late Whig convention and their platform :

"We rejoice that the ultra pro slavery men have for once met their match. In the convention of our opponents they have every thing their own way, but not so in this. By this platform, which we certainly do not approve, the Fugitive Slave Law is left an open question, as it ought to be, and both those who approve it and those who condemn it stand just where they were. We should have preferred, however, to have taken General Scott as we took General Taylor without any platform at all, but as we have seven good Whig propositions, and a candidate who will never do what a free-man may not of right do, and who is the representative and favorite of those who have boldly and sternly stood out for the rights of the North and the claims of suffering humanity,

surely we ought to be satisfied.

"The eighth proposition is easily disposed of. The convention, speaking of the compromise acts, has said that they will maintain them, and insist on their enforcement until the one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other, not impairing their efficacy.' This certainly leaves the question as open as could be desired; and there are many among us believe that the contingency which we have printed in italics has already arisen."

The New Hampshire Patriot says that Amos Tuck, a freesoil member of Congress and a supporter of Gen. Scott, was at Concord a few days since, to induce the Free Soil Convention to "cave in" to Scott. The Patriot also states that the famous Fogg, the cherished witness of the Southern Whigs, said to the Free Soil Convention that there are in fact but two parties in the present Presidential contestthe free soil party and the Democratic party-thus fully admitting the identity of the Whig and free soil factions. In feelings and purpose, the Northern free soil and federal parties are identical in this contest, so far as the leading spirits are concerned. Their papers and speeches act in concert, atter the same libels upon Gen. Pierce, and join in the manufacture and circulation of electioneering documents.

So much for Northern Scottism! How is it in the South Do we not find the Richmond Whig, the leading organ of Scott, touching a responsive chord to the free soil movements of the North? That paper publishers letters from Foss and his triends, vindicating and lauding the said Foss, who admits that he is engaged in assisting the escape of fugitive slaves from the South. But this is not all; the Whig throws away all disguise and denounces the fugitive slave law as a "harsh measure," incompatible with the feelings and humanity of the Northern people, and not called for by the slaveholder; but pressed only by the slaveless "Locos" as a means of agitation! The Whig thus places itself on the platform of Fess, who writes that it is "degenerate to approve the fugitive slave law."

The evidence we have above produced is taken from the record and cannot be denled. Will not Southern whigs see in it great inducement to vote for Gen. Scott, who comes so not fully justified in inferring that Gen. Scott himself benot fully justified in inferring that Gen. Scott himself be-lieves with the Richmond Whig, that the fugitive slave law is "harsh" and naturally at war with the best feelings of the thority you have ventured to charge me with having Northern people; that it is "an open question" and should be modified so as to meet the views of the Sewardites, North and South? It is under such auspices that Gen. Scott is pressed upon the South by journals that heap the grossest calumnies upon Franklin Piercs -a man who has boldly stood up for the constitutional rights of the South, in the face of the storm of Northern prejudice! How can Southern whigs be so blinded by party as to disregard a momentous question that rises above party and involves the safety the Richmond Whig, the denouncer of the fugitive slave law?

The present game of the Sewardites is to make capital at the North and induce the abolitionists to vote for Scott .-As soon as the Northern abolition squad are made "all safe" by the actual presence of "the hero" and the efforts of his ald-de camps, Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston, Greeley and others, we have no doubt that a card will be played out for the South, in the shape of a letter or some similar document, to be circulated soon enough to affect the elections there, but not early enough to allow a recoil at the North. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes that such a letter is said to have been carefully got up under the auspices of some Central Committee-and Seward, being a very sensible man in such matters, (as was proved in the Baltimore Convention gull-trap of the Compromise resolutions,) like Barkle, "Is willin." He always is willing to trade any quantity of shells for oysters in his dealings with which a gentleman would instinctively recoil; and as I will his Southern breturen! Mark this prediction, and see if it not do you the injustice of supposing that on mere conjecbe not verified-to the letter! Already indications of this have been foreshadowed in inuendoce, and small signs, which may be thus interpreted, from the known nature of the animals. In Virginia intimations of at least two letters from Gea. Scott to prominent Individuals there have been thrown out-and these may be produced, should the elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, on the 12th of October,

render it politic for this to be done. Now, we earnestly appeal to the people of Virginia and the South, to be on their guard against the machinations of the most degraded tricketers that ever attempted to deceive

a free people. This has literally been the "convess of trauds," far surpassing the Rootback campaign against James K. Poll; and it behooves every Democrat, and every While that can see beyond the vile purposes of party, to arouse himself and put down such a meschievous party uthat of Seward, represented by Seward, Greeley, J. M. Botts and the Rich mond Whig. Elect Gen. Scott, and the fights of the States are sacrifierd, the fugitive slave law is made the sufficet of increasant agreeation, and the Union itself shaken to its centre. Elect Franklin Pierce, and the country will continue to move on safely and prosperously, the rights of the South be maintained and the Union be preserved in all its constitutional and moral force.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Columbia South Carolinian repudiates the idea that South Carolina will east even a respectable vote for the Troup and Quitman ticket nominated at Montgomery, Ala bama, and it adds, "So far as we can ascertain public opinion in this State, the people are decidedly in favor of easting the electoral vote of the State for Pierce and King, and no Legislature will vote in opposition to an opinion so well understood by men of all parties. We are not disposed to enter into a political discussion at this time, having reference to the Presidential election, or we might answer some of the arguments advanced by our friend; as it is, we are conent in knowing that, from all the information we possess, South Carolina will unquestionably, and with great unanimity, vote for the democratic nominees.

THE CONNECTICUT WHIG HUMBUG. We have alluded to the game of brag which the whig

press is now playing, and in which what is sailed "the late mmense whig demonstration in Connecticut" is made to igure in very formidable proportions. The following letter on the subject, which comes to the Union from an eye-witness, upon whose statements complete reliance may be placed, shows up the attempted whig enthusiasm in its true color and dimensions:

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 28-2 o'clock, p. m. To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR FIR: Alter great preparatione, made six weeks beforenand—railroad companies in the State reducing one-half
their ordinary fare to bring people here—the "great mass
their ordinary fare to bring people here—the "great mass neeting of the place to-day-the day of our annual agricultural fair-and place to-day—the day of our annual agricultural sur—and the procession has passed before the "Register" office, where I am, and it numbers 532! all told. It is a most miserable failure, and the whigs are chaptallen. The de-mocrats are laughing at them at the corners of the streets. We are in the best of spirits, and I have never known We are in the best of spirits, and I have never known the signs look better for a democratic victory in the cland of steady habits" than now. The onthusiasm is all on our side in this campaign, and I think you may reply upon old Connecticut for Pierce and King. Greeley is now speaking to the whige on the State-House Square. He adversaria manuface at Meriden a lown in the county less. dressed an audience at Meriden, a town in this county, list night, and the theme of his address was free soil. He said he was a free-soiler, "friend to liberty," and all that, and that he knew Gen. Scott to be as good a "liberty man" as himself; that he knew Scott's friends, and that they were true friends to "liberty" or abolitionism. This I have from the lips of a gentleman who was present at the meeting, and who tells me that after the meeting adjourned, Greeley went to the house of a noted abolitionist in the town, where he re-

mained all night.

Our democratic meetings in the country towns are very spirited and numerously attended. Important changes are every day taking place in our favor. At a large meeting of democrats in the manufacturing town of Derby, at which Senator Mallory spoke last night, the chairman of the whigh town committee came forth and renounced whiggery, and enlisted under the banner of Pierce and King. In baste, works.

For the Enquirer. MESSRS, GILES AND RANDOLPH.

The Democrats of Monroe Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Goddin's Tavern on Saturday night, Oc-

tober 21. On motion, Wm. J. Lyneman was called to the Chair, and on motion of Shelton C. Davis, Messrs. Starke and Hierholzer were appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting being explained, Mr. Thomas T. Giles was called up, and spoke for about one hour and a half. His effort was one of the most able, learned and closured in defence of our always party and our principles. quent, in defence of our glorious party and our principles quent, in defence of our glorious party and our principles, I ever listened to. He paid a glowing tribute to our gallant champions, Pierce and King, and held his audience enchained, as if by magic. Long, long, Messrs. Editors, will this appeal be remembered, by all those who had the good fortune to hear it. The speech of this able gentleman was worthy of his great ancestor, in his best day. Mr. Giles closed his address amidst the plaudits of the large assemblage present. address amidst the plaudits of the large assemblage present.
When Mr. Giles had closed, Mr. George W. Randolph was called out and he too made one of the most effective and able speeches I ever heard. His remarks on the question of internal improvements by the general government, were powerful and convincing. Mr. Rendolph's address was worhy of our glorious party. His appeal was electrifying and

thy of our girtuit starty.

The powerful effect.

The meeting closed with the unanimous adoption of a mothe ineeting closed with the unanimous adoption of a mo-tion of Mr. Kehham, tendering a vote of thanks to Messrs. Giles and Randolph, for their very able and eloquent ad-dresses. Thus, Messrs. Editors, closed one of the most agreeable meetings which I ever attended. Much credit is due to our old and honored friend, Capt. Jno. Goddin, for the satisfactory and handsome manner in which he had all things a debt of gratitude for his kindness in preparing his place for our meeting; and may his venerable. Democratic frame long live to cheer onyoung Democrats to the path of duty! A DEMOCRAT FROM BIRTH.

[Our enthusiastic correspondent gives a true sketch of the meeting on Saturday night. It was greatly larger and much more spirited than the Scott meeting of the night beforeand the speeches of Messrs. Giles and Randolph were very

MR. J or BOLLS ONCE MORE!

Mr. Botts seems determined to keep himself prominently before the public, by letters here and in New York. Assailed as he is by the New York Herald and Boston Courier-and being forced to betake himself to the columns of the New York Tribune for defence-we cannot but take compassion upon his distress and a second time admit him into the Enquirer. We can have no objection to allowing him to clear his skirts of the responsibility of the ridiculous story of the Irish voting for Gen. Scott, the would-be proscriber of the foreign population-but we have to say for ourselves that we did have "some authority" for connecting Mr. B. with the letter. It was his own, friends who, on the streets here, openly referred to Mr. Botts as claiming the vote of Virginia time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of fur-ther legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on Irishmen on the Central Railroad designed voting for him. It is for this reason that we connected him with the authorship of the letter referred to in the Union :

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, October 1st, 1852.

Mesers: Editors:—The Washington Union of last Sunday, contained an article from which the following is an extract:

"It has been reported in this city for distant circulation, that a gentleman, formerly a member of Congress from Vir-ginia, and who is and promises long to be a standing candi-date for re-election, has written to Whig managers that Vir-ginia would cast her vote for Scott, because the vote of the thish laborers on the roll roads would sustain the sire of na-tive Americanism. The specific allegation was, we are inrmed, that of 1500 Irish laborers on the Louisa rail road 1540 have declared their intention to vote for Gen. Scott .-This is a transparent fabrication, which a selfish politician has attempted to impose on the people by a shallow pretence at exactness. To have carried out his scheme, he should have been more particular; he should have stated the precise

namer at 1441% or 14395. The silly story will deceive no one in Virginia; it was intended only for foreign consumption, and to stimulate Whig exertions at a distance."

This above article from the Globe (Union?) (which gives no name as the author of the letter,) you have re-published in the Enquirer of Tuesday last, with the following editorial

"I'll make no more Predictions." "Such was Mr. Botts' public pledge at the beginning of the canvase, but his faratity has betrayed him into sundry violations of his pledges. On Saturday especially he saunched orth into the wildest speculations and predictions on th ect, and was bold enough even to claim Virginia, if the Whigs should have courage and sense enough to do their duty. As to the effect of Mr. Botts' electioneering in West ern Virginia, we have the testimony of eye-witnesses that it was worse than nothing; for his arrogance and dictation and bearing produced prejudice against him. The last Union produces a specimen of Mr. Botts' grounds for carg Virginia and their atter fallacy and ridiculous hum-The Union says he"—and here follows the article above

Now, Mr. Ritchie, without noticing the refined epithets and the elegance with which you have chosen to speak of the humble efforts I have made in defence of the most dishighly endorsed by his organs, North and South? Are we tinguished of Virginia's living sons, which seems to have given great concern to the democracy of the country, as I written that letter? I am reluctant to believe that so "transparant a fabrication" has been practised by you without some authority; the Union does not intimate that I had written any such letter, but I understand you to assert it broadly, and upon what au-thority you know best. It was evidently designed, and well calculated to disparage and impair any calculations that I might venture to make in public discussion, and therefore I take occasion to say that it is wholly and gratuitously untrue: "untrue in the general, untrue in detail, and untrue in every particular;" that I have no letter to the "managers" at Washington or any body else; I have neither made, nor of the South and the existence of the Union itself, and cast heard of any such calculation having been made, in any their votes for Scott, the favorite of Greeley, Seward and quarter; I have written to nobody in reference to Irish votes on the Louisa or any other railroad: nor have I the least idea whether there are one hundred or sixteen hundred Irieh laborers on that road, or whether any one, or all, will vote Scott or Pierce: neither in speech, letter, or conversation had l ever referred to the subject-nor do I recollect of having written but one letter to Washington since the campaign opened, and that I was informed a few days ago, by the gentleopened, and that I was addressed, had not been received—that was written more than six weeks ago, and at that time I felt and wrote very discouragingly of our prospects in Virginia, but made no reference to any particular class of voters, Irish

That those conductors of the public press, who have shown an utter ignorance or disregard of all the decencies of social life, and of all the amenities and courtestes of po of social life, and of all the amenties and correspond political and social intercourse, and a reckiess indifference for truth and justice, should make the most unjustifiable, unprovoked, and shameless attacks on the characters of those found in opposition to them—should perhaps create no great surprize, or occasion much concern; but I have never been disposed, or willing to class you with that secury set, from which a sentleman would instructively recoil and as I will ture and at random, you would have made so unqualified a declaration, as that I was the author of such a letter, it re-mains for you to furnish the authority upon which you have connected my name with this "silly and ridiculous story."

I am. respectfully, yours, JNO. M. BOTTS.

No. 1, Peruvian Guano,
No. 2, Damaged and Condemned Guano,
No. 1, Patagonian Guano,
No. 1, Ground Plaster (Lubec,)

A SIMPLE ACT OF JUSTICE. Some weeks since, the Charlottesvile Advocate published

the tellowing paragraph; We understand that two pumphlets, beiring the frank of Mr. Powell, have been received in this place, ore of represents Gen. Scott as a Catholic, while the other holds um up as a bitter opponent of the Catholics ! Convinced of its error, the Advocate has recently put forth

the following retraction: We are now satisfied that this paragraph does Mr. Powell injustice, and that the statement it contains is, as to him, River; wholly unfounded. Either our informant misunderstood Col. those from whom he derived his information, or they were and resolutions, which he supported in a speech of great themselves wholly in error as to the facts.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

In advance of the publication of the October No, of the Southern Planter, (which will appear in a few days) we have been politely furnished, by the enterprising proprietor, with proofsheets of the following articles, which will be found deeply interesting to the farmers of our State.

[From the Southern Planter, for October.] SMUT.

Mr. Editor :- There has been an unusual prevalence of smut in many of the wheat crops of parts of this and the adjoining county of Buckingnam, at the last harvest; and as blue vitriol affords a convenient, certain and cheap remedy, I, some weeks ago, promised several friends to furnish, for the September number of the Southern Planter, a short ar-ticle describing the mode of using it. It was deemed desirable that it should appear in the September number, in order to give time to those who might wish to try it, to obtain, in good season, a sufficient supply of the vitriol, as it is seldon good season, a sunity stores, in quantities sufficient for agricul-tural purposes. An absence of three weeks from home, to returned but a few days since, must be my apology for sending it to you so nearly upon the issue of your month publication.

I will mention, in the outset, as a necessary preliminary,

I will mention, in the cutter, as a necessary preminary, that the wheat intended for seed should be made as clean as a good wheat-fan can make it. Then the operator, having provided himself with an iron pot, in which to dissolve the blue vitriol, and a vessel of suitable capacity for the wheat o be steeped in, may proceed in the following manner:— Dissolve five pounds of blue vitriol in hot water, and add a much cold water as will entirely cover five bushels of wheat, which should be gently poured in, or, what is better, be passed through a riddle, in order that the light and defecive grains may float on the surface and be skimmed off .-After being repeatedly stirred and cleaned of light grains, let it remain in the liquor from four to six hours-but nay remain twelve hours, or longer, without injury.-tis, then, to be taken out, drained and rolled in plaster; or, if that is not at hand, may be spread upon a floor, and, with occasional stirring, dried sufficiently for aswing. A second five bushels may then be put in the liquor, (to which as much water should be previously added as will apply the loss of quantity, or volume, occasioned by aborption of the first parcel,) proceeding in the same manner sorption of the first parcet,) proceeding in the same manner as at first; and after it a third, but somewhat less quantity may follow. It is not deemed advisable to reduce the strength of the solution too much, and it is important that the liquor should rise at least half an inch above the surface of the wheat, when first put in, as the swelling of the grain will, in a few hours, raise it to the surface. Before a fourth parcel of wheat is put in, an additional portion of the vitriol dissolved as before directed -at the rate of a pound of vitriol for every three bushels of wheat must be given, with ne necessary quantity of cold water; and so proceed until the liquor becomes foul or turbid, when a fresh preparation

nust be made. The foregoing I consider the most convenient, and I have, n rejected trials, found it to be the most certain of all the emedies for smut I have ever tried or heard suggested. It The blue vitriol can be bought, for is also a cheap remedy. The blue vitriol can be bought, for agricultural purposes, in quantities of twenty-five pounds, at ten cents per pound. I know at least that Messrs. Adie & Gray and Mr. R. R. Duval of Richmond, will furnish it or tray and out. R. R. Davai of reference, with be less than four cents at that price. The cost, therefore, will be less than four cents per bushel; but if those who may give it a fair trial do not find in an increased vigor of growth and product of healthy grain more than double compensation for all the cost and lapor of the preparation, their experience will greatly differ

Respectfully, your most obedient servant, CUMBERLAND, Aug. 24, 1852 JOHN P. WILSON.

[From the Southern Planter for October.]
USE OF BLUE VITRIOL TO DESTROY SMIT IN WHEAT.
The following letter we promised to publish as soon as received. It is very satisfactory, and we hope not too late for the use of some of our friends.

NEWBERRY COURT HOUSE, S. C.,)

F. G. Ruffin, Esq.—Sir: Your layor of the 21st ult. has been received, asking information relative to the mode of using blue vitriol as a remedy for smut in wheat. It is very simple, blue vitriol as a remedy for smat in wheat. It is very simple, and at the same time very effectual, as the exprience of every farmer, in this section, goes to prove, from a use and test of at least twelve or fifteen years. The following is the mode and manner in which it is used and applied with

Dissolve in water, sufficient to cover or swim the wheat vell, one pound of blue vitriol for every four (some farmers ald five) bushels seed wheat; let the wheat remain in this soak eighteen to twenty hours; take out and sow immedidiately, or before the wheat becomes too much swollen, and you may rest assured there will not be one head of smut in the crop grown from the seed sonked in this way, however such the crop may have suffered from which the seed was

Some of the farmers are of opinion this soak will effectud and honored friend, Capt. Inc. Goddin, for the ally cradicate chese and cockle. But of this I am not so ally cradicate chese and cockle. But of this I am not so sure. That it is an effectual remedy against smut, if properties meeting. The Democratic party owe him by applied, there is not the shadow of a doubt. The wheat may be put in the souk at the same time as the blue stone, or allow the blue stone to dissolve and then apply it. Very respectfully yours, R. STEWART.

----To the Editors of the Enquirer : Accomack C. H., Sept. 28th, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: — Yesterday being our monthly court, the emocrats held a meeting. David Wallop, Esq., presiding, and

democrats held a meeting, David Wallop, Esq., presiding, and appointed the following gentlemen a Central Committee for the County of Accomack: Dr Peter F Browne, Dr Levin S Joynes, Col E R Allen, Thos T Cropper, Wm H Parker, L J Beil, and John B. Allworth.

J Beil, and John B. Allworth.

L was made the daty of this committee to appoint such the destruction of the town and consequent impoverishment of her merchants, trade deserted her. New Joynes, Col E. K. Allen, Thos. 1 Cropper, White Land, J. J. Beil, and John B. Allworth.

It was made the duty of this committee to appoint such

to was made the duly of the country, and committees for the different precincts in the country, and to invite gentlemen to address the people. The business of the meeting being over, the following gentlemen were called out and addressed it, in brief and effective speeches: Abel S Johnson, O L Wise, Wm J Riley, E R Allen, and Jno d Custis. The Democratic spirit begins to be aroused, and you may rely upon it, old Accomack will do her duty in the oming election.

Letters of invitation have been addressed to John S Cas

kie, Judge Crump, Robt, G. Scott, Timothy Rives, Shelton F Leske, Henry L Bedinger, Chas J Faulkner, Edmond H Long and others, to address our people on Monday, the 25th of October. The committee have deemed it proper, thus publicly, to name the gentlemen invited, inasmuch as many of them are often absent from home, and the letters addressed to them, may not reach them in time. Should this notice fall under the eye of any one of the gentlemen above named, he will consider himself pressingly invited.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Lancaster ounty, held on Monday the 20th September, 1852, for the from the other countries, composing mail route No. 2458, at Farnham Church, on Friday the 12th of November next, on motion of Col. Samuel Downing, William T. Jesse, Esq. was called to the chair and B. W. Robinson appointed seretary.
The object of the meeting having been explained, the fol-

PUBLIC MEETING IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

lowing resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the chair appoint two from the neighborhood of each Post Office in the county, as a committee to meet committees from the other counties, composing mail route No. 2459, for the purpose of procuring from the Post Master General such change in the present arrangement as Master General such change in the present arrangement as will be adequate to the wants of the people of said route. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Richmond and Fredericksburg papers. Resolved, That the meeting adjourn.

The following are the names of the committee under the

st resolution : White Stone-James W. Gresham, Col. Thorogood Tay-White Stone-James W. Gresnam, Col. Thorogood Taylor. Kilmarnock-Col. Addison Hall, Dr. E. B. Edmunds Lineaster Court Heuse-Col. Samuel Downing, Warner ubank. Lively Otk-John B. Bronnen, Warner V. C. George. Litwalton-Richard B. Mitchell, A. L. Carter. On motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the

WM. T. JESSE, Chairman. B. W. ROBINSON, Secretary. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK OCT 2, 8%, P. M.—The American steam-thip Atlantic, Capt West, with Liverpool dates to the 22nd ult., being four days later than the previous advices, has just

ENGLAND .- The ship Blunthore, bound from Liverpool to N. Orleans, with 485 Trish emigrants, was wrecked near Wexford, on the night of the 17th, and five persons drowned.

The rest were saved. The London Times of the 22d, has a long leader relative to Cuba and American affairs.

The Ministers of F.ance, Netherlands and Turkey, had re urned favorable answers to the memorial of the cheap post-

age assciation. The remains of the Duke of Wellington were still at Wal mer Castle. It was uncertain when the funeral would take dace. It would, however, be a public one. He will be builed at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Duke left a will dated back s far as ISIS.
FRANCE,—The President continues his tour through the Departments. He is received everywhere on his journey

with much enthusiasm. It is believed that the proclamation of the Empire is not far distant.

The 4% per cents, closed at 104f 25c. BELGIUM.—A change has occurred in the Belgian Cabinet. M. Orban, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and M. Leidiz accepted the office, provisionally.

GERMANY AND THE CONTINENT.—Destructive

loods had occurred on the Rhine, near Strasbourg. A Jewish riot had occurred at Stockholm, which was eastsuppressed. It is announced that Prussia will not treat with the coali-

on States. The cholera has slightly abated. Ticherny Schoff, for twenty-five years the Russian Minster of war, has been superseded by Dolgouroulli. SPAIN .- The advices from Cuba received at Madrid, report the island quiet.

The Spanish government has ordered that British vessels shall be received in the ports of Spain, and treated in all reer - as Spanish vessels. INDIA, ETC .- The English had taken the city of Prome Barmah, without resistance. The rebellion in China was unchecked

Great gales had occurred in the Indian Sea. The ship Occools, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, had been lost on the China cost. The crew were saved. on the China cost. The crew were saved.

The U. S. schip Saratoga got ashore on a reef in the harbor of Amoy, and threw overboard her guns. They were after-

RAILROAD MEETING IN YORKTOWN. At a meeting of the people of Warwick and York coun-ties, and of the city of Williamsburg, held at Yorktown,

parsuant to not let notice, on Monary, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1852, Richard R. Garrett, E-q., of York was elected President, and Stafford G. Cooke, Esq., Secretary.

The President stated that the meeting was held to urge

upon the Legislature the importance of extending the im-provements already began through the Western portion of the State, and of connecting those improvements with York Col. Alexander C. Garrett offered the following preamble

It is obvious from the public sentiment of the State that, at the adjourned meeting of the General Assembly, some systematic plan of internal improvement will be determined on and adhered to. Even those sections of our State formerly opposed to internal improvement feets the necessity of completing the great lines projected and in progress of construction, and will cheerfully contribute their proportion of the means requisite for this purpose. The question is not now an original one, whether or not we will embark in schemes of improvement. It is whether we will suffer the noney already expended to be entirely wasted by permitting these works to remain incomplete, or extend them across the State, and thereby make them profitable? While in Tide

to the city of Richmond, not only the travel and produce of those central Virginia, but also the travel and produce of those States washed by the u, per waters of this river. The Tennessee road, connecting with the roads in the Southwestern States, will penetrate the Delta of the Mississippi, and bring to the same point the unparalleled productions of the largest and most fertile valley in the world. The Danville road, traversing the great tobacco counties of Virginia and North Carolina, and the canal affording an easy transport or the produce of James River, will also bring to the same minus their travel and produce.

How is this trade to reach the Atlantic? Can the James River ever be made adequate to the commercial wants of Richmond—a city rapidly increasing in wealth and popula-tion, and whose manufacturing capacity expands in propor-

on to the extension of those improvements ! the bars in James River an impossibility—or at least that their removal would cost sums of money far too large to be among our Democratic friends; and the home organ of Gen. In the first place, we consider the permanent removal of expended on this work. Even if this difficulty could be urmounted, and ships large enough to cross the ocean ould come up to Rocketts, the length of time necessarily with his come up to Rocketts, the length of time necessarily consumed in reaching the Capes of Virginia, through this contestibly that throughout the prolonged agriculture of the Western and Southwestern. States would seek the roof the Western and Southwestern. and Southwestern States would seek the New York or New Orleans. No matter what improvemen is made in the river, ships must stop at or near City Point, aduce must be little handled, and then ships must be tow-

aroduce must be fittle fandled, and then sinps must be lowed down as at present to Newport's News.

A glance at the map will convince any one that York
River is the proper outlet for the trade that will be collected
at Richmond. It is an estuary, deep as Hampton Roads,
and affording equally as fine anchorage, and must, unless
unwise legislation force trade into an unnatural channel, be the l-vel country it would traverse was then estimated at \$6,000 per mile-not half as much as any other Rail Road in the State has cost.

It is ten miles from York Town to the mouth of York ri-It is ten miles from York Town to the mouth of York is ver—a perfectly straight course to the Ocean—and a wind al correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, the following ver—a perfectly straight course to the Ocean—and a wind if you will carry a ship to sea. The distance from Richmond to the Canes, via James River, is nearly two.

On a building next to the Senate-house, which also holds to the Canes, via James River, is nearly two. from Richmond to the Capes, via James River, is nearly tw handred miles, and to Baltimore about three hundred and fixty. By a railroad to York Town, the distance to Baltie would be about a hundred and eighty miles, easily traweled in one day; and to the capes of Virginia about ninety miles—and it must be recollected that Richmond can never make Rocketts a shipping port. During four months it would be impossible to get regular seamen as far up fresh water as Richmond; the ships would be without sailors: and during the residue of the year, it would be attended with great difficulty. A "Salt" has a natural aversion for ater. The manufacturers of Richmond, and the tobrees, floor and cotton of middle and western Virginia, would, by the route through York Town, be outside of the Capes of Virginia, in the time it now tequires to reach the ships at City Point; and by connecting Richmond with York Town, we can induce the trade and travel of the Ohio and Mississippi, across our State; for the route through Virginia will be the chespest and most expeditious; and trade is as obedient to this great law of cheapness and facility of trans-portation, as the material world is to the physical laws which

overn it. I'me Committee of the Senate of Virginia on establishing a direct trade by steamers from Norfolk to Antwerp, reported last winter, that more than five millions of dollars were anmulty lost by the people of Virginia, by shipping their produce first to the Northern Atlantic cities, and having it reshipped from there. Surely, if this large sum could be annually saved by the people of Virginia, the cost of establishing a Rail Road from Richmond to York Town, by means t which a direct trade could be established between our Virginia the immense trade and travel of the South Western

neighboring colonies passed through this port. This fac alone puts to flight the objection sometimes urged agains

York Town as wanting in commercial facilities.

During the siege the town, was reduced to ashes, and the property of her citizens almost entirely destroyed. They are the brunt of the Revolutionary struggle, and cheerfully sacrificed their commerce and their wealth to the cause of Independence. General Nelson, with his own hand, pointed the first cannon that was fired at York Town, at his own

York, Philadelphia and Boston became the great marts, no only for their respective States, but for the continent North America.

An opportunity now presents itself of placing York Town in her former position, by making her the great port, not only of Virginia, but of the South and West; and while we do not claim anything from the General Assembly solely on ac-count of the sacrifices cheerfully made by our town and nty in the revolutionary struggle, or of the pride every Virginian should feel in building up this old town, consecrated to liberty, still we think that in fixing the terminus of the road these considerations ought not to be disregarded.

Therefore, be it resolved. That we will petition the Legislature to construct a railroad from Richmond to York Townthe State subscribing three fifths of the capital stock—and that a copy of these proceedings be filed with this petition. A motion was made to strike out Yorktown in the resolution and insert York river, which gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Peyton A. Southail, Robert Saunders, Robert Anderson, Seth Shepord, and Richard R. Gurtett participated. The motion was lost, and then the

original preamble and resolution were ananimously adopted.

On motion of Peyton A. Southall, Esq. it was
Resolved, That the neighboring counties be invited to neet us in Convention at Yorktown on the 19th day of Oc-ober next, to consider this important subject. On motion of Robert Saunders, Esq., the President of the

meeting, (R. R. Garrett, Esq.) was appointed a delegate to said Convention; and he was requested to appoint fourteen other delegates. Mr. Saunders was designated as the Chairman of the delegation by the President, but he requested to be excused from serving, as he differed from the meeting in regard to the ter-

minus of the road.

The President then appointed the following gentiemen:—
Thos E Evans, Dr M. P. Waller, Capt Jas Kerby, Thomas
Tinsley, Capt Rott Anderson, Peyton A Southall, Nathaniel
Taylor, Dr Wall H Shield, Dr F. W. Power, Edward S Rus-

ell, Christopher Curtis, Eihott W Hudgins, George W Smith and Henry II Charles.
On motion of Robt, Saunders, Esq., it was ordered that the Secretary send a copy of these proceedings to the Rich-mond Enquirer and Norfolk Herald—the oldest papers re-spectively in Richmond and Norfolk—for publication; and that all the papers in the State friendly to this enterprise be

requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine dic. RICHARD R. GARRETT, President.

S. G. Cooke, Secretary.

GOING OVER. The Richmond Whig has thrown off all disguise, and comes out openly and heldly in condemnation of the fugitive slave law. Heretofore both parties—the press—all men at the South, were uniting in an uncompromising assertion of the right of the slave States to have this measure faithfully and rigidly enforced. Every Southern Legislature-every political meeting that has assembled within the past two years, have formally insisted that this only feature of the Compromise, whereby the South derived any benefit, should adhered to "at all hazards and to the last extremity." It has been announced over and over again, that its repeal or even modification in any essential particular, would cause

and, it would seem, more devoted to party than to the Union or its country, the leading organ of the Whig party in Virginia is the first to abandon the interests of the South, and "give aid and comfort" to the enemies of our institutions, by encouraging them in their unprovoked aggressions. The ple of this good old Commonwealth now know what is to be spected from that quarter, and they will prepare for the re-

giffine Stare Law - not that the Constitution does not give mem the right to demand it but it was a HARRH MEASCREbelter calculated to inflame and exasperate sectional feeting, and endanger the security of slave property, than to produce any salutary results. They would not themselves like to be required to eath other people's negroes, and they repeaturally supposed the task would not be a pleasant one to persons whose education and prejudices were all opposed to

pleaged the faith of the country to the honest fulfilment of the compromise, and especially to the maintenance of the fugitive enactment. But it was reserved for the Richmond Waig to discover that this measure was never desired by the South; that it is a "harsh measure," and calculated to "in flame and exasperate." And the declaration is made that his law was not asked for by the South, in the face of the recorded history of the times, which shows that it was introduced by a Southern Senator, unanimously supported by Southern votes, and upon the passage of which depended the success of the several measures of adjustment.

[Norfolk Argus.

Ittical and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and pasted intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and pasted intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for that and social intercourse, and a teckless indifference for the work bend in the post of not them—should be the harmonic of an one and the work bend in the post of an or, and threw overboard her gan. They were favorable for which post of willing, to class you with that scury set, from a course of the course of the post of any and the work of a course of the post of any and the work of a course of the set of the post of any and the work of a course of the set of the post of any and the work of a course of the set of the post of any and the work of a course of the set of the post of any and the work of a course of the set of the set

free discussion at Oxford Hall, they pitting E. C. Carringnn, E-q , against Hon, H. A. Wise. The debate was proracted to a very late hour, and it is needless for us to add, nat Mr. Carrington met with a most disastrous overthrow rom the gentleman from Accomic. We vesture the opin-on, that as a burnt child creads the fire, the Whigs of our sister towns will be more cautious of their challenges in tu-

ure. - Norfolk Argus. [From the Valley Star.]

BEAUTIES OF THE LEXINGTON GAZETTE. Under this caption, Mr. Editor, it is desired to call your attention to but one or two gens from the many brilliant specimens of choice wit, eigent begin and since verseity with which the columns of your tomarkable neighborhave en lately garnished. It is curious to observe, what a reg ular and singular process of feomentation, has been going on during the present Presidential canvass in the pages of the Washington Republic, the Richmond Whig and the Lexington Gizette. The Republic starts a story in the saccharine state, very sweet, sugary and insinuating. He is sorry to mention it, but under the circumstances it can't be helped. The Whig catches it up in a tempest of delight.— The Whig is decidedly "groggy;" the story has reached the rinus state. And then the Gazette, the tail end of the concern thres out in flaming capitals and scorching italies. The Gazette's very sour and irate; it puckers a man's mouth to look at him or it; the story has reached the acetous stage and occasionally runs into the putrid. Such Water Virginia the opinion is becoming universal that those works of a State character ought to be completed, solely on Republic always starts the game:—Then the Whig copies works of a State character ought to be completed, solely on State account if necessary, we rejoice to see in other sections of our State a growing disinchination to countenance the establishment of merely local improvements.

The Central Road, when extended to the Ohio, will bring to the city of Richmond, not only the travel and produce of central Varinia, but also the travel and produce of central Varinia, but also the travel and produce of the Gazette. The Gazette we believe his not not become the Gazette. The Gazette, we believe, has not yet been promoted into the columns of the Republic; but as it too has shown decided symptoms of "grogginess" over certain "Whig Feasts" in the Court House, it is fair to presume that "our Jeems" will soon be honored with the notice of

the great metro; olitan story-teller.

Now, Mr. Star, for the illustration of what has been said, and the production of a rare and triune gem from the sury of the Gazette, exhibiting at once its wit, its logic, and its infallible accuracy. In its issue of September 9th is found the following master piece. (Observe the pungen force of its opening intertogatory! "Will they deny this? Cruel "Jeems" to torture poor Loco-Focos so—to impal them as it were on this piercing question—when you are surthat they can't deny it, they dare not deny it.) "WILL THEY DENY THIS? - The following extract is from the

the South. Gen'l Pierce did but ech, the sentiments of his party in his own State, when HE LAUNCHED HIS BITTER DENUNCIATION GAINST SLAVERY AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE Messrs. Brown & Brothers, was arrested to day charged with being a detailler to the amount of St. the result of several years' speculations in stocks. AGAINST SLAVERY AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. party, we ask of him to read this extract, and he convinced of truth. Foss and the long list of affiants, to substantial

the report, in his estimation may lie. The fact of not a whit of denial ever being made of General Pierce's New Boston Da Bay and the surrounding country on the 11th Se. All the wharves, the Sugar crops, the Orange ground the conduit of the immense trade and travel deposited in Richmond. A Rail Road from Richmond to York Town would be less than sixty miles in length, according to the survey made in 1832, and the cost of constructing it over with the testimony of this extract before him. Is there not an array of testimony, on this point, affirmative and corre rive, that amounts to 'confirmation strong as proof of H_2 by Writ T"P. S. Since the above was written, we find, in an editori

the office of that excellent democratic organ, the Patriot, I

aw printed on a sign the simple words, 'Franklin Pierce' "We suppose, now, after what the Richmond Enquirer says, no Democrat will doubt the veracity of 'that excellent De-mocratic organ, the Pairiot,' when it tells them that Gen Pierce' 'LAUNCHED HIS BITTER DENUNCIATION AGAINST SLAVERY AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVI

We have given the article in full, in order that all its brillight features may be made apparent. And now, Mr. Star, who do you suppose really originated those two little senences over which the Gazette has made such an uproar ?-Why, Sir, they were composed, written and published by the editor of the Washington Republic hunself! They never did appear in the New Hampshire Patriot, the "home organ Gen. Pierce, but first saw the light in the Republic, th uncompromising apponent of the Democratic candidate And now Mr. Gazette what do you think of yourself? Dis you or did you not know that those words were never pub ished in "Gen. Pierce's home organ?" If you knew it, w shall not descend to the use of the terms appropriate to de-scribe your offence. If you did not know it, we can only ommisserate the editor, who enlightens and instructs the

ublic after such a fashion! The case stands thus, In the month of July the Republic ent forth a long article headed "Franklin Pierce and his Free Soil allies." In it were incorporated a number of resoutions of various New Hampshire Democratic assemblies and comous extracts were also given from the New Hampof which a direct trade could be established between our state and Europe, is too insignificant—apart from the just estimate we should make of the profit of transporting across of the New Hampshire Democracy. At the close of that Virginia the immense trade and travel of the South Western York Town possesses great commercial facilities. Before &c., used the words now improperly attributed by the Ga York Town passesses great commercial neutron with the revolution York Town was the shipping port for New the revolution York Town was the shipping port for New York and Philadelphia. The Custom House books show that all of the foreign goods imported into Virginia and the that all of the foreign goods imported into Virginia and the that all of the foreign goods imported into Virginia and the shire. Moss Discussers!"—and new the final sentences shire. Moss Discussers!"—and new the final sentences of the same article have reached their fated place in the conums of the Gazette under the head of that most inhuman position "Will they deny this?"

question "Will they deny this?"

In the same paper of September the 9th containing the Roorback which we have just exposed, the Gazette says to you, Mr. Star, after using you up in his own opinion about the "Thrilling Dialogue," that "considering your condition, past now we shall not press the charge of concealing those extracts in your defence, while you were preaching so plously about the very crime you were perpetrating. You have brought trouble mough upon yourself for one time and we feel kindly disposed towards you in your afflictions." Nothing but this extraordinary and unusual lastance of magnaexample and say to bim that considering his condition jusnow we shall not press the charge against tim of wilbully and biherately proverting these extracts for base party purposes. the has brought trouble enough upon himself for one time and we feel kindly disposed toward him in this afflictions. -We shall even acquit him of culpable ignorance or heedlessness. Provided, ile will explain what he means in the artie." He says: "the editor ex-officio is said to be a lawver " "Bother our brains," if we can tell what that means

We had thought of noticing another exquisite gen contained in the last Gazette, furnishing an additional loctance of its vast powers and wonderful truthfulness. But we for ear "to crowd the animals" and will conclude for the preent by copying for the benefit and entire conviction of any inhelieving Thomas or "Joems" in this region, the entire closing paragraph of the Republic's article, and will further eave with you, Mr. Star, a paper containing the entire artiele, to be submitted to the inspection of any still doubting Gailileo. After several consecutive extracts from the New Hampshire Patriot, the editor of the Republic winds up in

Having thus brought together a multitude of evidences relating thus prought together a monthly specified by the Demo-challed to throw light upon a subject which the Demo-tratic organs are laboring to falsify, we are content for the present to leave the reader to decide whether it is preposter-the 1st of October, 1851, was 13 288, exclusive at Formula 1865, and the 185 of October, 1851, was 13 288, exclusive at Formula 1865, and the 185 of October, 1851, was 13 288, exclusive at Formula 1865, and the 185 of October, 1851, was 13 288, exclusive at Formula 1865, and the 1865 of October, 1851, was 13 288, exclusive at Formula 1865, and the 1865 of October, 1851, was 13 288, exclusive at Formula 1865, and the 1865 of October, 1851, was 1865, and the 1865 of October, 1851, and the 1865 of October, 1851, was 1865, and the 1865 of October, 1851, and 1851, a ous, impossible or even unlikely that Gen. Pierce, in his attempt, in January last, to retain his influence with the Atsuspense of the manual state of the manual stat wood wing of his narty, should have made remarks quite as the same time last year by 1 000 hinds, which will anti-slavery in their tenor as those which are attributed to very limited supply of manufacturing tobaccour 96 word wind 201 lits narry, should nave make a attributed to him in Mr. Goodale's and Mr. Fogg's papers. It was not for the interest of Mr. Goodale and Mr. Fogg, in the condition of their controversy at the time, to represent General Pierce as being any more anti-slavery than he really was and we have not a particle of doubt that they endeavored to represent him fairly. He is known always to have acted heartly with the party in New Hampshire, and we have noted meontestibly that throughout the prolonged agitation of late years, they have uniformly been found on the side of the Free Soilers and against the South. Graeral Pierce did but echo the sentiments of his party, in his own State, when he launched his bitter denunciations against Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law."

At another time, Mr. Star, I may treat you to turther leastles of the Lexington Gazette.

JUSTICE.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Nzw York, Oct. 3.—The steamer United States has arrived, with 470 passengers and San Francisco dates to Sept.

Ist. She left Aspinwall on the 231 and Kingston on the 26. 1st. She left Aspinwall on the 234 and Kingston on the 26th. The steam propeller Pioneer of Vanderbilt's line, from San Juan for San Francisco was lost on the 17th in St. Simon's
Bay. She experienced a severe gale on the 15th, and being
much crippied put into St. Simon's Bay on the 16th for shelmess among children, caused by sudden, colds, it much crippled put into St. Simon's Bay on the 16th for shelter. On the 17th she was run ashore to prevent her sinking, and subsequently bilged in 14 feet water. A part of her passengers were taken to San Francisco in the Sea Ried which had Complaints to when used in small doses, one to the dissolution of this glorious Union and be the death-knell of republican freedom throughout the civilized world, for sengets were taken to San Francisco in the Sea Bird, which wessel subsequently returned and took the balance to the same place. Of the Pioncer's passengers 20 died after Laving San Juan. Among whom were George Gubring of Philadelphia, Hugh Jones and F. Northrop of Pennsylvania.

The Wintield Scott left San Francisco on the 1st ult., with 600 passengers. The mail steamer California also left. The Winfield Scott left San Francisco on the 1st ult, with 600 passengers. The mail steamer California also left the same day, with over 300 passengers and \$2,133,000 in gold. There is great competition between these steamers, and the prices of passage have been considerably reduced.

The decision of Judge Anderson, in the fugitive slave case, occupies three columns of the San Francisco papers, and fully sustains the law and the right to remove slaves.

cupies three columns of the San Francisco papers, and By sustains the law and the right to remove slaves. A few cases of cholera had occurred at San Francisco, but the health of the city was generally good.

A destructive fire occurred at Meka on the 25th, involving Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: "Mr. Hervey Hill, whose certifications of \$50,000.

A train of 13 wagons strived at Meka on the 25th, bringing intelligence of the murder of 3 men, between Humboldt's WM. A. SHAW. ing intelligence of the murder of S men, between Humboldt's River and Meka, by the Indians.

Politics excite great attention. Both parties are very acaturally supposed the task would not be supposed to all the faith of the country to the honest fulfilment of the faith of the country to the honest fulfilment of the government of California was preparing their slabs.

The difficulties in Contra Costa continue. On the 2 to on the 2

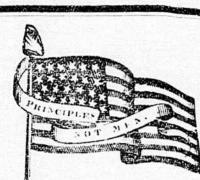
Mining news from all quarters was highly favorable. The sentence of the murderers of Col. Craig had been sent W. FOWLE. His Washington street, Roston, Mass., and by Washington for the approval of the President.

The markets were unusually active. Flour was stiff at None senting unless signed 1. BUTTS on the wrapper. F Washington for the approval of the President.

The markets were unusually active. Flour was stiff at \$30 and prices tending unwards. 330, and prices tending upwards.

Oregon dates are to the 25th July. The Mountain Eagle says a lump of pure gold had been found weighing 25 lbs.

The number of overland emigrants to California this sea-



DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSH FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA

F. L. E. C. T. O. R. S.

E. L. E. C. T. O. R. S.

IST DISTRICT—MORDICEAL COOKE, of Norfolk Cry,
28D DISTRICT—MORDICEAL COOKE, of Norfolk Cry,
28D DISTRICT—ALLIGHES DILLARD, of Prince George,
38D DISTRICT—ALLIGHES DILLARD, of Heary
17D DISTRICT—MILLIAM C. FLOUENDY, of Prince F
57D DISTRICT—MORDICET G. SCOTT, or Richmond Cry
17D DISTRICT—ROBERT L. MONTAGUE, of Mildless
18D INSTRICT—ROBERT L. MONTAGUE, of Mildless
18D INSTRICT—MORER BARROUR, of Chipeper
18D RISTRICT—MORDICE E. DENEALE, of Rockingly
18TH DISTRICT—JOHN RANDOWELL, of Botetom.
18TH DISTRICT—JOHN R. FLOYD, of Washington.
18TH DISTRICT—WORTIMER H. JOHNSON, of Taylored District—ZEDE STAH KIDWELL, of Marion

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION TAKES PLACE. AY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER. We would suggest to the Democratic Effices of the o keep the above at the head of their columns

LATEST NEWS BY THE TELEGRE Telegraphed for the Richmond Enqui

NORFOLK, Oct. 4 - The steamer Ohio, 13 da Aspinwall, for New York, put into this nort, short Sue has 300 possengers and \$2,300,000 in gold. Pa-and crew are all well. NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- Senator Whitcomb is by gerously it in this city.
The steamer Empire City, from Hayana, 29th Se

arrived to-day. At the time of her sailing all was the island was becoming healther. ----NEW YORK, Oct. 4.- Augustus Bowen, Comstock, Broker, implicated, has also been arrest

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 4 - A great gale occurred

tom House, & ..., were destroyed. BALTIMORE, Oct. 4. - Sales of Howard St. F. day, at \$4 314. Some 200 a 300 bbls. City Mill were sold at \$4 314.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 - Sales of 1 000 bbls, flag bushels wheat and 25 000 bushels corn at former pa

YOUNG DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION A meeting of the Young Democrats of Richmond held on Tuesday evening, the 5th lost, at the Uni-Church, at half past 7 o'clock, to which all the Yes mocracy of Richmond and vicinity are invited to a The Young Men's Democratic Association will then its officers, and regularly organize for the Importa-

before them. Come one, come all. We publish the above notice with great pleasure properly organized, such an association must do g vice, by infusing new life and energy into our

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT THE AFRIC CHURCH ON FRIDAY MIGHT An Address from Hon, JAMES M. MASO: The Democracy of Richmond will meet at the Church on Friday evening pext, the 5th of October past 7 o'clock. Our distinguished, able and choped tor, JAMES M. MASON, has accepted an invited will address us. The public generally and the D of the surrounding country are invited to attent one, come all. We bid you welcome.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES FOR HAND The Committees appointed by the Democratic m-September Court, for the magisterial districts of Hall county, are requested to meet at the Court House. NESDAY, 6th of October, at 12 o'clock, for the transimportant business.

MR. WEBSTER'S OPINION OF GEN. PIER In a conversation with Judge Tarpley, of Jackson sissippl, Mr. Webster sald:

"SIR: I HAVE KNOWN MR. PIERCE FROM HIS GO AND HE AND MY NEIGHBOR, AND I HAVE NOT THON IN SAVING THAT ALTHOUGH WE DITTED ASTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS SUBJECT OF SLAVERY HE IS AS SOLND AND I FOR THE SOUTH AS WAS MR. CALHOUN HIMSEL

To the Democratic Committees of Vigilance Democratic Party generally, in the State of

operatic voter in the State should be furnished with el-

in time. We can somply all orders that may be forest

COMMERCIAL RECORD. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. RICHMOND, OCTOBER 5, 1852, WHEAT, - Good to prime White 92 2 a 95; Goods

Red 90 a 92 %. FLOUR, -S. i.s on bank at \$14. Supply high CORN-65 a 67 % cis, per bushel. CORN MEAL. -70 cents per bushel. LIME, - Sales at \$1.10 from what. OATS-37% a 40 cts, per bushel. RYE-75 cents.

BACON-Smithfield and Todd's, hog round, H.; Western sides, 10% a 10% cents; shoulders, 9% en smoked sides, 10% ets; bagged hams, 13 a 14 ces smoked sides, 10 A ets; bagged hams, 13 a 14 c s F1841—Herrings, No. 1 Cut 87 a 7 25; cross 55 Row 87 00 Marketo, No. 2, 87 a 74; No. 2 5 No. 1, 812 50. Shad—\$10 a 10 50. Halitax Gree rings 34 50, cut 85 50.

LARD-Bols, 12% cts., kegs 13% cts., pails 13% RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

RICHMOND, OCTOTER 5.
TOBACCO.—The market ternains without any change in prices. On Monday it allowed more another in the close of the past week. The inspect

2.5 WHO THAT HAS SUFFERED

apple attor, and for a mode, no medicine ever discovered, he see editarious as H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liminest. 5-87 Setts ment.

For some in Richmond, by PURCELL, LADD 4-5

Sept. 29-2w Agents for the Profit

e afficied with Coughs and Lun

BEAUFORT COUNTY, North C.

Chocowhitty, near Wassington, 12th Aug.
The undersigned, feeling gradeful for the crieft affords
of Dr. Wietar's Bulsam of Wird Cherry, denns that F.

For sale at wholesale and retail by the Ger dollar per hartle, or viz louting for five dollars.

For sale by GAYNORA WOOD, and ADIE & GRAY, Read of the Druggette everywhere.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHER should always be a milital for the heart of benefit of the country of th

should always be a indial for the beneft of and neighborhood, to order a tew boilter of Baker's Preside Bitters, for this is the scason above all others, when most prevalent; and the weather at this paragraph of the property of the property of the state of the paragraphs.